

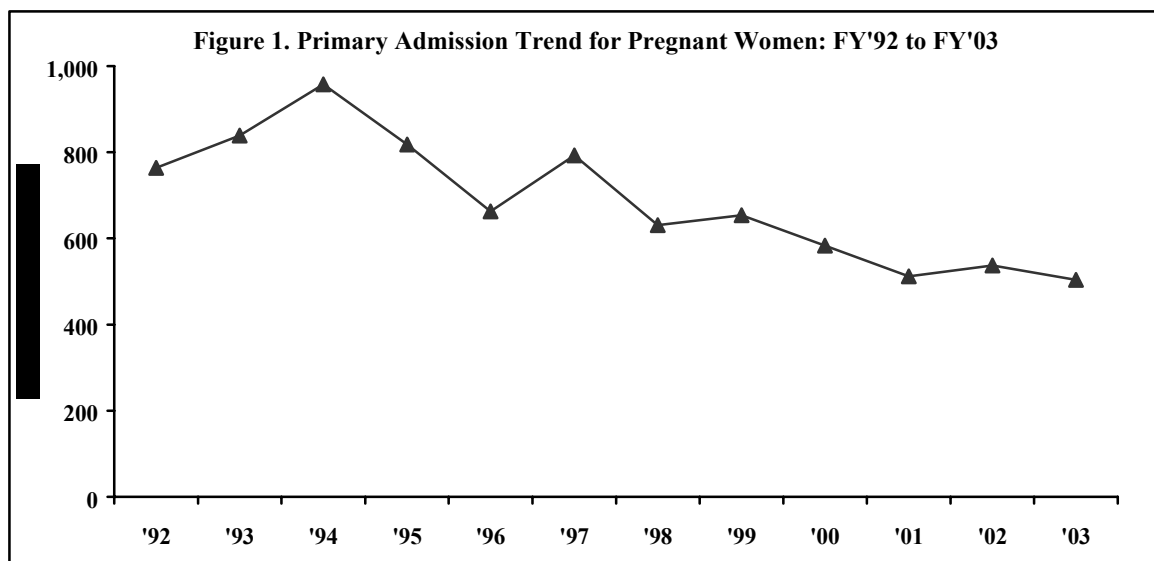
SUBSTANCE ABUSE FACT SHEET: PREGNANT WOMEN ADMISSIONS

Massachusetts Department of Public Health, Bureau of Substance Abuse Services

This fact sheet provides information on all admissions to substance abuse treatment services. Data were reported to the Massachusetts Department of Public Health, Bureau of Substance Abuse Services Management Information System in FY 2003.¹

Overall Treatment Admissions by Adult Pregnant Women

In FY 2003, there were 504 women who reported being pregnant at the time of admission to substance abuse treatment services in Massachusetts.² This fact sheet presents data on adults 18 and older. There were no pregnant admissions under 18. For information on substance abuse treatment services provided to clients under 18, please refer to the Adolescent Fact Sheet. Figure 1 illustrates the admission trend for pregnant women, 18 years and older, to residential and outpatient services for Fiscal Years 1992 through 2003. The decline in the number of admissions reflects a reduction in program capacity rather than a decrease in need for services.



Characteristics of Admissions for Adult Pregnant Women

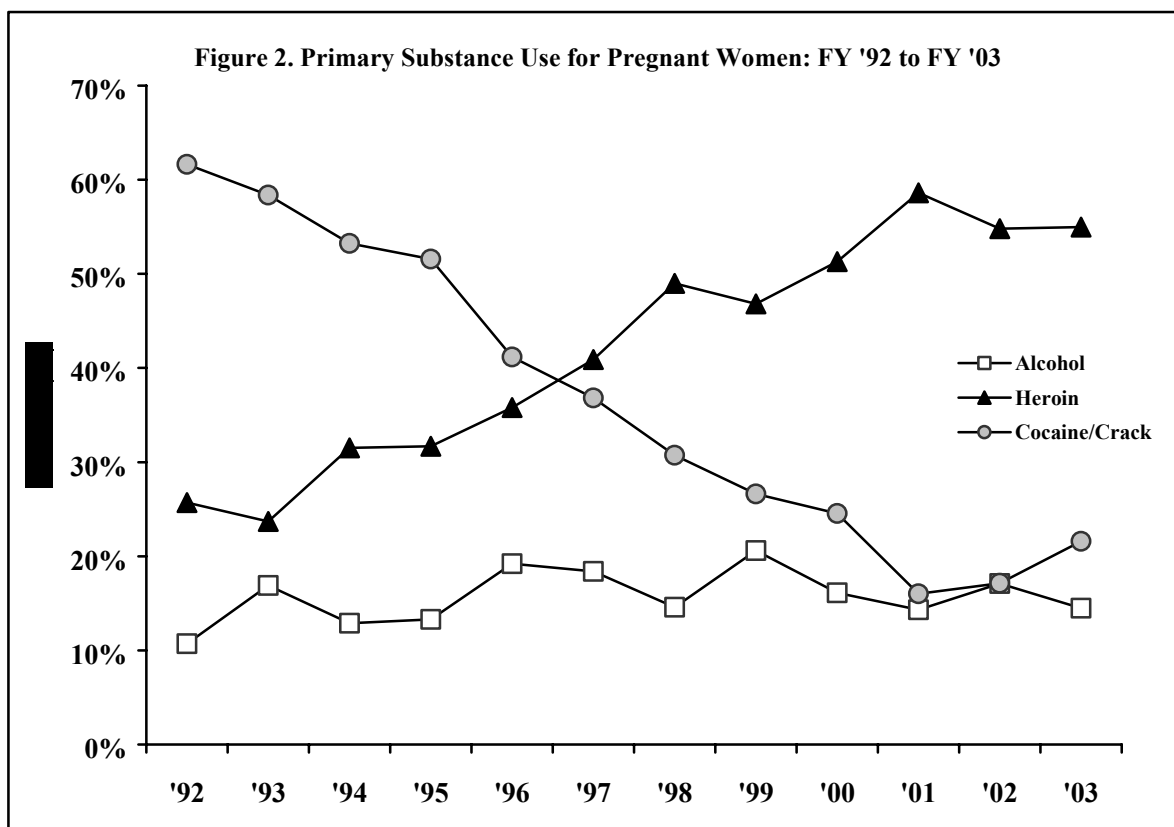
In FY 2003, approximately 1.6% of all adult female treatment admissions were pregnant and reported the following characteristics:

- 66.5% (335) were White, 17.5% (88) were Black, 12.3% (62) were Latino, and 3.8% (19) were other racial categories.
- 93.1% (469) were unemployed.
- 23.4% (118) were homeless.³
- 51.2% (258) had received prior mental health treatment.
- 44.4% (224) reported injection drug use (past year).
- 46.6% (235) were between the ages of 21-29, with a mean age of 28.7 years.
- 47.0% (237) had children under six years of age, 31.6% (75) of these admissions reported living with their children. Forty-six percent (233) were the parents of children 6-18 years old, 24% (56) of these admissions reported living with their children.

Primary Substance of Use

In FY 2003, pregnant admissions reported heroin most often as the primary drug for which they were seeking treatment. Of all admissions:

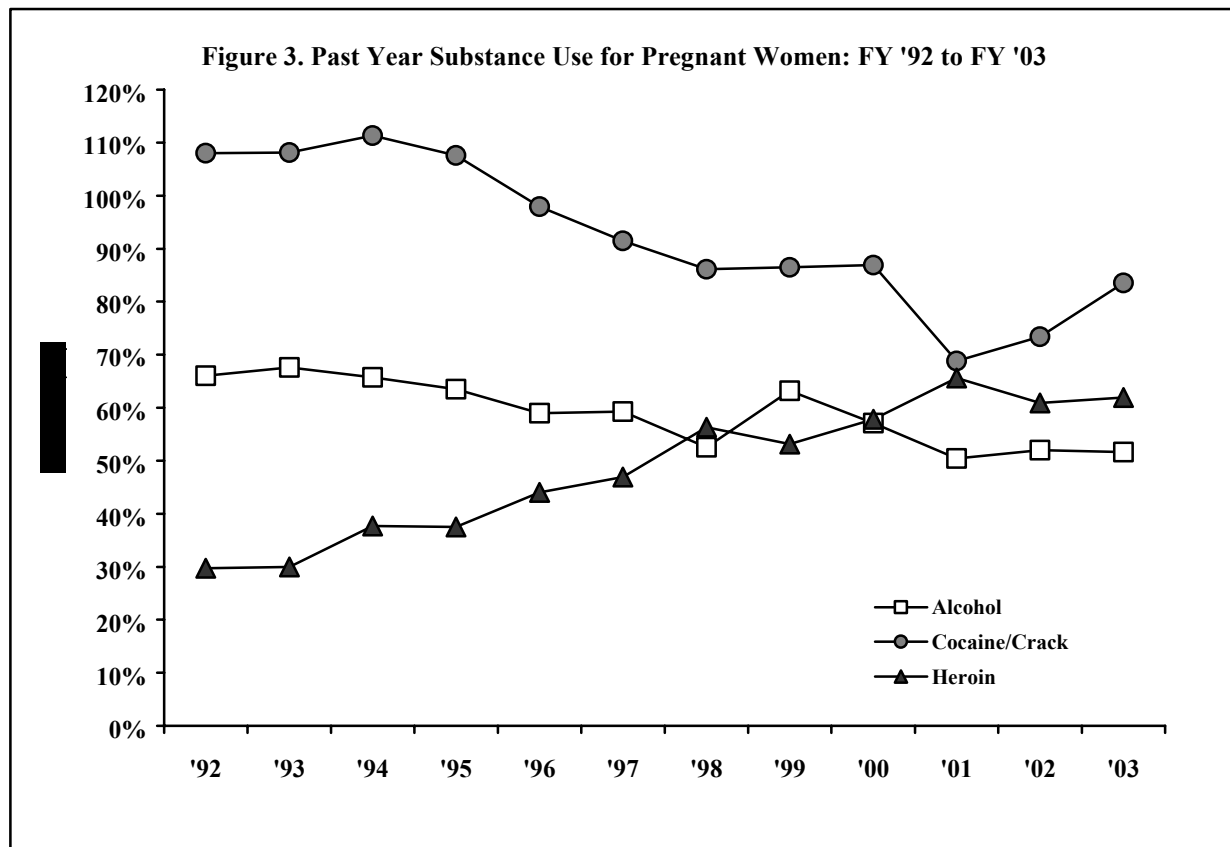
- 55.0% (277) reported heroin as primary substance of use.
- 14.5% (73) reported alcohol as primary substance of use.
- 13.1% (66) reported crack as primary substance of use.
- 8.5% (43) reported cocaine as primary substance of use.
- 4.4% (22) reported marijuana as primary substance of use.
- 4.6% (23) reported *other* drugs as primary substance of use.



Substances Used in Past Year

In FY 2003, at admissions heroin remained the most reported substance used in the past year among pregnant clients. The percents of past year use add up to more than 100% due to poly-drug use. Of all admissions:

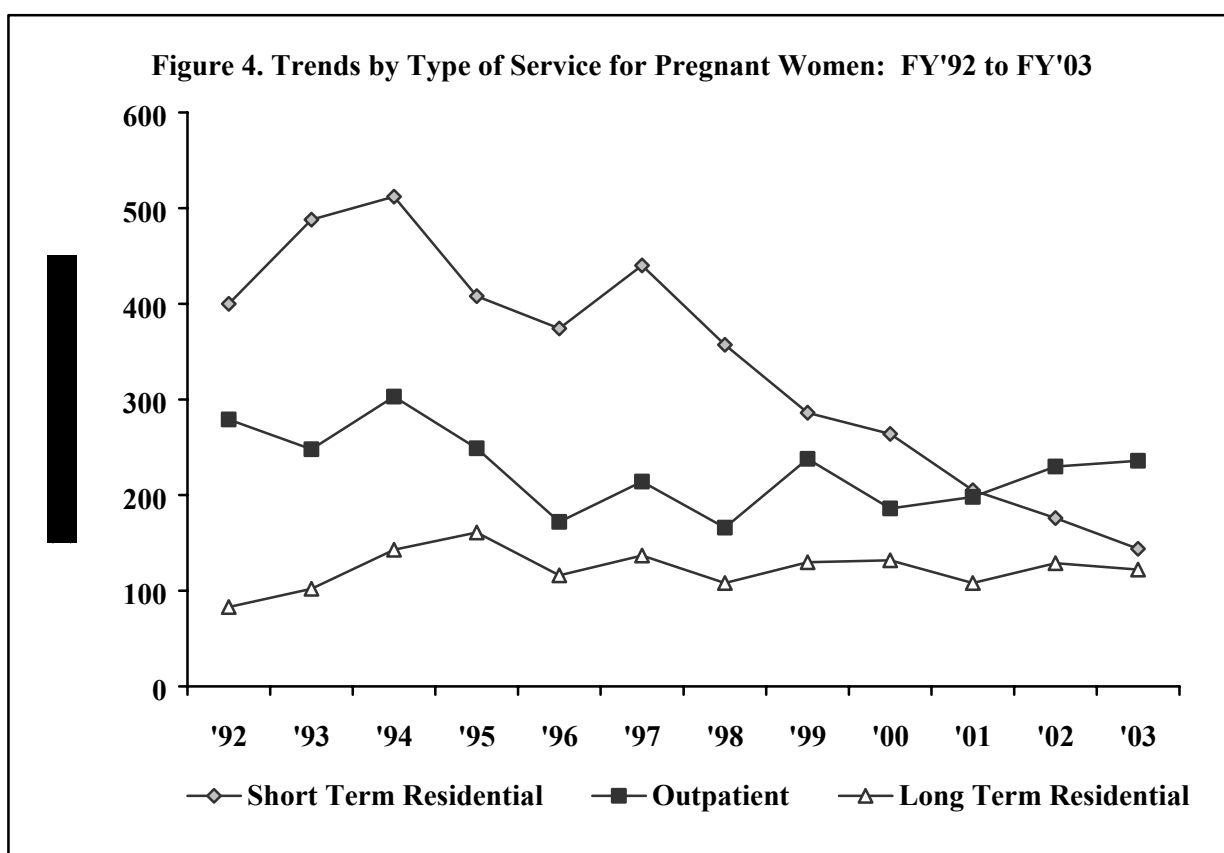
- 61.9% (312) reported using heroin within the 12 months prior to admission.
- 51.6% (260) reported past year alcohol use.
- 46.4% (234) reported past year cocaine use.
- 37.1% (187) reported past year crack use.
- 31.2% (157) reported past year marijuana use.
- 52.2% (263) reported past year use of *other* drugs; this includes 18.9.0% other opiates/synthetics and 20.2% tranquilizers.
- Pregnant female clients with prior mental health treatment were more likely to have used tranquilizers in the past year than clients with no prior mental health treatment; 23.6% of clients with prior mental health treatment reported using tranquilizers in the past year as compared to 16.7% of clients with no prior mental health treatment.



Admissions by Service Type

In FY 2003, pregnant admissions received services in the following service modalities:

- 28.6% (144) were admitted to Short Term Residential Services (less than 30 days) including Acute Treatment Services (130), and Transitional Support Services (14).
- 46.8% (236) received Outpatient Services including Day Treatment (10), 1st Offender Drunk Driver (less than 10), Outpatient Counseling (95), 2nd Offender Aftercare (less than 10), County Corrections (less than 10), Case Management (less than 10), Expanded Treatment Services (less than 10), and Narcotic Treatment (116).
 - 23.0% (116) of all admissions received Narcotic Treatment Services.
- 24.2% (122) were admitted to Long Term Residential Services (greater than 30 days) including Recovery Homes (59), Therapeutic Communities (13), 2nd Offender Residential (less than 10), Specialized Residential for Women (31), Social Model (less than 10), and Family Shelters (15).



¹ SAMIS data include information reported by all BSAS licensed substance abuse treatment programs for FY 1992 to FY 2003. These data include admissions to BSAS licensed programs that may be reimbursed by Medicaid or other public payers. Trends are reported beginning in FY 1992 when data were first collected in their current form.

² For more data on Substance Abuse see **MassCHIP**: <http://MassCHIP.state.ma.us>

³ These data include the homeless status reported by all primary admissions.

Short Term (<30 days) Residential Treatment Services Admissions by Adult Pregnant Women

In FY 2003, there were 144 pregnant admissions to Short Term Residential (<30 days) Services in Massachusetts. This includes admissions to Acute Treatment Services, Transitional Support Services, and Post-Detox/Pre-Recovery.

Characteristics of Admissions

Pregnant admissions to all Short Term Residential Treatment Services reported the following characteristics:

- 73.6% (106) were White, 7.6% (11) were Black, and 13.9% (20) were Latino.
- 98.6% (142) were unemployed.
- 19.4% (28) were homeless.
- 32.6% (47) had received prior mental health treatment.
- 64.6% (93) reported injection drug use (past year).
- 48.6% (70) of the admissions were between the ages of 21-29, with a mean age of 27.4 years.
- 41.7% (60) were parents of children under six years of age, 20.0% (12) of these admissions reported living with their children. Forty percent (58) were the parents of children 6-18 years old, 12.1% (7) of these admissions reported living with their children.

Primary Substance Of Use

Pregnant admissions to all Short Term Residential Services reported heroin most often as the primary drug for which they were seeking treatment. Of all admissions:

- 73.6% (106) reported heroin as primary substance of use.
- 9.0% (13) reported alcohol as primary substance of use.
- 5.6% (8) reported crack as primary substance of use.
- 4.8% (7) reported cocaine as primary substance of use.
- Less than five admissions reported marijuana as primary substance of use*.
- 4.9% (7) reported *other* drugs as primary substance of use.

Substances Used in Past Year

In FY 2003, at admissions heroin was the most reported substance used in the past year among pregnant admissions to all Short Term Residential Treatment Services. The percents of past year use may add up to more than 100% due to poly-drug use. Of all admissions:

- 79.2% (114) reported past year heroin use.
- 36.8% (53) reported past year cocaine use.
- 31.9% (46) reported past year alcohol use.
- 19.4% (28) reported past year marijuana use.
- 18.8% (27) reported past year crack use.
- 36.1% (52) reported past year use of *other* drugs. This includes 19.4% other opiates/synthetics, 16.0% Tranquilizers, and 0.7% over the counter drugs.

Types of Services

Pregnant admissions to all Short Term Residential Services received care in the following types of programs:

- 90.3% (130) were admitted to Acute Treatment Services.
- 9.7% (14) received Transitional Support Services including Transitional Support Services and Post-Detox/Pre-Recovery Services.

*To protect client confidentiality, calculations based on fewer than 5 events are excluded.

Outpatient Services Admissions by Adult Pregnant Women

In FY 2003, there were 236 pregnant admissions to all Outpatient Services in Massachusetts. This includes admissions to Day Treatment, 1st Offender Drunk Driver, Outpatient Counseling, Case Management, 2nd Offender Aftercare, Expanded Treatment Services, County Corrections, and Narcotic Treatment.

Characteristics of Admissions

Pregnant admissions to all Outpatient Treatment Services reported the following characteristics:

- 64.4% (152) were White, 18.6% (44) were Black, and 12.7% (30) were Latino.
- 88.6% (209) were unemployed.
- 12.3% (29) were homeless.
- 54.7% (107) had received prior mental health treatment.
- 40.3% (95) reported injection drug use (past year).
- 47.5% (112) of the admissions were between the ages of 21-29, with a mean age of 29.0 years.
- 46.2% (109) were parents of children under six years of age, 44.9% (49) of these admissions reported living with their children. Forty-seven percent (111) were the parents of children 6-18 years old, 31.5% (35) of these admissions reported living with their children.

Primary Substance Of Use

Pregnant admissions to all Outpatient Treatment Services, reported heroin most often as the primary drug, for which they were seeking treatment. Of all admissions:

- 55.9% (132) reported heroin as primary substance of use.
- 14.0% (33) reported alcohol as primary substance of use.
- 11.0% (26) reported crack as primary substance of use.
- 8.9% (21) reported cocaine as primary substance of use.
- 5.5% (13) reported marijuana as primary substance of use.
- 4.7% (11) reported *other* drugs as primary substance of use.

Substances Used in Past Year

In FY 2003, at admission heroin was the most reported substance used in the past year among pregnant admissions to all Outpatient Treatment Services. The percents of past year use may add up to more than 100% due to poly-drug use. Of all admissions:

- 61.9% (146) reported past year heroin use.
- 53.8% (127) reported past year alcohol use.
- 42.4% (100) reported past year cocaine use.
- 36.0% (85) reported past year crack use.
- 34.3% (81) reported past year marijuana use.
- 61.4 (145) reported past year use of *other* drugs. This includes 19.9% other opiates/synthetics, 2.1% PCP/other hallucinogens, 2.5% Amphetamines/other stimulants, 22.5% Tranquilizers, 1.7% Barbiturates/sedatives, 1.3% over the counter drugs, and 11.4% other drugs.

Types of Services

Pregnant admissions to all Outpatient Treatment Services received care in the following types of programs:

- 49.2% (116) received Narcotic Treatment Services.
- 50.8% (120) received other outpatient services including Day Treatment, 1st Offender Drunk Driver, Outpatient Counseling, Case Management, 2nd Offender Aftercare, Expanded Treatment Services, and County Corrections.

Long Term (>30 days) Residential Treatment Services Admissions by Adult Pregnant Women

In FY 2003, there were 122 pregnant admissions to all Long Term Residential (>30 days) Treatment Services in Massachusetts. This includes admissions to Recovery Homes, Therapeutic Communities, 2nd Offender Residential, Specialized Residential for Women, Social Model, and Family Shelters.

Characteristics of Admissions

In FY 2003, pregnant admissions to all Long Term Residential Treatment Services reported the following characteristics:

- 61.5% (75) were White, 27.1% (33) were Black, and 9.8% (12) were Latino.
- 100% (122) were unemployed.
- 49.2% (60) were homeless.
- 65.5% (80) had received prior mental health treatment.
- 27.9% (34) of admissions reported injection drug use (past year).
- 43.4% (53) of the admissions were between the ages of 21-29, with a mean age of 29.7 years.
- 55.7% (68) were parents of children under six years of age, 20.5 % (14) of these admissions reported living with their children. Fifty-two percent (64) were the parents of children 6-18 years old, 21.9% (14) of these admissions reported living with their children.

Primary Substance Of Use

Pregnant admissions to all Long Term Residential Treatment Services reported heroin most often as the primary drug, for which they were seeking treatment. Of all admissions:

- 30.3% (37) reported heroin as primary substance of use.
- 26.2% (32) reported crack as primary substance of use.
- 22.1% (27) reported alcohol as primary substance of use.
- 12.3% (15) reported cocaine as primary substance of use.
- Less than five admissions reported *other* drugs as primary substance of use*.

Substances Used in Past Year

In FY 2003, at admission alcohol was the most reported substance used in the past year among pregnant admissions to all Long Term Residential Treatment Services. The percents of past year use may add up to more than 100% due to poly-drug use. Of all admissions:

- 70.5% (86) reported past year alcohol use.
- 65.6% (80) reported past year cocaine use.
- 60.7% (74) reported past year crack use.
- 41.0% (50) reported past year heroin use.
- 38.5% (47) reported past year marijuana use.
- 52.5% (64) reported past year use of *other* drugs. This includes 15.6% other opiates/synthetics, 2.5% PCP/other hallucinogens, 1.6% Amphetamines/other stimulants, 20.5% Tranquilizers, 2.5% Barbiturates/sedatives, 0.8% inhalants, 1.6% over the counter drugs, and 7.4% other drugs.

Types of Services

Pregnant admissions to all Long Term Residential Treatment Services received care in the following types of programs:

- 62.3% (76) received treatment in Recovery Homes, Therapeutic Communities, Social Model, and 2nd Offender Residential Services.
- 25.4% (31) were admitted to Specialized Residential Services for Women.
- 12.3% (15) received treatment in Family Shelters.

*To protect client confidentiality, calculations based on fewer than 5 events are excluded.